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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER

HUYNH, SON P

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2611

DATE MAILED: 06/04/2004

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/455,964

Applicant(s)

QIAN ET AL.

Examiner

Son P Huynh

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 03 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 November 2003 (Paper No. 10).
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 06 December 1999 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-12 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Boyer et al. (US 2003/0066085 A1).

Regarding claim 1, Boyer discloses library 80 contains primarily video data and data server 82 contains databases of television program information on program titles, pay per view events, and television program schedules, etc. (par. 0065+). The program data and program information are provided to subscriber stations (figure 3). Program guide

page is displayed when Program guide option is selected (par. 0089+), the program guide provide options to display program guide by time, by channel, by category, etc. (figure 15). The user then selects a program on program listing; the information associated with the selected program is displayed on program information box 236 (par. 0105+ and figure 16). Necessarily, the method comprising:

identifying a domain of video (identifying program guide (e.g., by time) that contains the video, e.g., Primal Fear – figure 16);

using the domain to locate information related to the video at a source other than the video (using program guide, e.g. by time, to locate information related to the Primal Fear at data server 82);

extracting a datum related to a semantic event from the information (extracting program information related to PRIMAL FEAR from program information);

identifying a portion of the video related to the datum (identifying program information such as program title, running time of the program, a brief description of the program- e.g. A hot shot....-, program type or genre, etc. see par. 0105+).

Regarding claim 2, Boyer teaches the information is a textual summary of events (titles of events in program guide or textual summary of event in information box 236, figure 16).

Regarding claim 3, Boyer teaches the information is included in a worldwide web site (program guide 218 is a web page provided from web server 86 – figure 3).

Regarding claim 4, Boyer teaches the information is included in an electronic program guide (figure 16).

Regarding claim 5, Boyer teaches the domain is identified from an electronic program guide (Time page 218 in figure 16 is identified from program guide option in figure 15 – par. 0102+).

Regarding claim 6, Boyer teaches selection of datum by a user of the summary (e.g. selection PRIMAL FEAR by a user of program guide – par. 0105+).

Regarding claim 7, Boyer teaches a method of abstracting video comprising the steps of:

locating an index of the video from a source external to the video (locating video information such as title, running time, channel, etc. of the video from data server 82, figure 3 and par. 0065+);

identifying a domain of the video for creating a video abstraction (select program guide option and By time page option for creating a video program guide By Time – figures 15-16 and par. 0089+);

using the domain together with the index to identify portions of the video for inclusion in the video abstraction (e.g. using program guide with program information (title, running

time, channel, etc. to identify portions of the video (e.g. PRIMAL FEAR) for inclusion in video abstraction – figure 16 and par. 0105+);

extracting the identified portions of the video from the video to form the video abstraction (e.g. extracting program information of PRIMAL FEAR and display on page 218 – figure 16 and par. 0105+).

Regarding claim 8, Boyer teaches the index is included in a worldwide web site (page 218 is web page provided by web server 86 – figure 3).

Regarding claim 9, Boyer teaches the index is included in an electronic program guide (program title, running time, channel, etc. is included in page 218 – figure 16).

Regarding claim 10, Boyer teaches the step of identification of the domain by a user of the abstraction (user selects program guide option, and By Time option- figures 15-16).

Regarding claim 11, Boyer discloses library 80 contains primarily video data and data server 82 contains databases of television program information on program titles, pay per view events, and television program schedules, etc. (par. 0065+). The program data and program information are provided to subscriber stations (figure 3). Program guide page is displayed when Program guide option is selected (par. 0089+), the program guide provide options to display program guide by time, by channel, by category, etc. (figure 15). The user then selects a program on program listing; the information

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associated with the selected program is displayed on program information box 236 (par. 0105+ and figure 16). Necessarily, the method comprising:

identifying a domain of video (identifying program guide (e.g., by time) that contains the video, e.g., Primal Fear – figure 16);

using the domain to locate a textual summary of the video (using program guide, e.g. by time, to locate information related to the Primal Fear, such as title, running time, channel, etc. par. 0102+);

extracting a datum related to a semantic event relevant to the video summary from the textual summary (extracting program information such as title, running time, channel, etc., related to PRIMAL FEAR, from program information – figure 16 and par. 0105+);

locating content in the video corresponding to the datum (locating content in selected program corresponding to the selected title – par. 0105+);

extracting the content related to the semantic event from the video corresponding to the datum for inclusion in a semantic summary including at least on portion of the video (extract the content related to the event (e.g. a hot shot) from the selected program corresponding to the datum for inclusion in program guide box 236 including at least a portion, such as title, actor, director, etc. of the selected program – figure 16 and par. 0105+).

Regarding claim 12, Boyer teaches a method of abstracting video comprising the steps of:

locating an index of the video in at least on of a worldwide web site and a program guide (locating video information such as title, running time, channel, etc. of a video from web server 86 and a program guide – figures 3, 16 and par. 0089+);
identification of a domain of the video for creating a video abstraction by a user (user select program guide option and By Time option for creating a video program guide By Time – figures 15-16 and par. 0089+);
using the domain together with the index to identify portions of the video for inclusion in the video abstraction (e.g. using program guide with program information (title, running time, channel, etc. to identify portions of the video (e.g. PRIMAL FEAR) for inclusion in video abstraction – figure 16 and par. 0105+);
extracting the identified portions of the video from the video to form the video abstraction (e.g. extracting program information of PRIMAL FEAR and display on page 218 – figure 16 and par. 0105+).

4. Claims 1-3, 6-8, 10-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Jain et al. (US 6,144,375).

Regarding claim 1, Jain teaches a method of creating a semantic summary of video comprising the steps of:

identifying a domain of the video (e.g. football programming-Col. 15, line 59+);
using the domain to locate information related to the video at a source other than the video (using the football program to locate important or extraordinary plays and statistic from web server 352-figure 6-B, col. 16, line 66+);

extracting a datum (e.g., URL, program events such as fumbles, touchdowns, etc.-Col. 18, line 65+, "snapshots" representative of the multimedia events in bookmark bin 412-col. 25, line 43+, events in timeline 42, col. 29, line 7+) related to a semantic event from the information (figure 7);

identifying a portion of the video related to the datum (when the user activates a select event, the video sequence associated with the event is cued and subsequently displayed in the video window 402-col. 25, line 44+).

Regarding claim 2, Jain teaches the information is a textual summary of events (col. 30, line 48+).

Regarding claim 3, Jain teaches the information is included in a worldwide web site (see figure 7 and col. 21, line 5+).

Regarding claim 6, Jain teaches selection of the datum by a user of the summary (figure 7 and col. 25, line 49+).

Regarding claim 7, Jain teaches a method of abstracting video comprising the steps of: locating an index of the video from a source external to the video (e.g., locating important event/query information, real URL information, etc. of the football game from web server 352 external to the video, which stored in video source 350-figures 6-B+, col. 21, line 50+);

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identifying a domain of a video for creating a video abstraction (e.g., identifying football game for creating events – col. 19, line 25+);

using the domain (e.g., football game) together with the index (e.g., important events) to identify portions of the video for inclusion in the video abstraction (identify portions of the video associated with the events – figure 7, col. 25, line 45+);

extracting the identified portions of the video from the video to form the video abstraction (extracting identified portion of the football game from the football game to form the video abstraction- e.g., bookmark bin 412, timeline 422, etc. figure 7 and col. 25, line 20+).

Regarding claim 8, Jain teaches the index is included in a worldwide web site (figure 7, col. 21, line 5+).

Regarding claim 10, Jain teaches identification of the domain by a user of the abstraction (col. 23, line 1+).

Regarding claim 11, Jain teaches a method of creating a semantic summary of a video comprising the steps of:

identifying a domain of the video (e.g., football game – col. 16, line 1+);

using the domain to locate a textual summary of the video (col. 28, lines 65-67, col. 30, line 48+);

extracting a datum related to a semantic event relevant to the video summary from the textual summary (col. 30, line 48+);
locating content in the video corresponding to the datum (locating portion of video associated with the events in bookmark 412, timeline 422, etc. figures 7+); and
extracting the content related to the semantic event from the video corresponding to the datum for inclusion in a semantic summary including at least one portion of the video (extracting content associated with the events in bookmark 412, timeline 422, etc. and displayed content associated with the selected portion on display – col. 25, line 45+, figures 7+).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 4-5, 9, 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jain et al. (US 6,144,375), and in view of Nijima et al. (US 5,903,314).

Regarding claim 4, Jain teaches a method as discussed in the rejection of claim 1.

However, Jain does not clearly disclose information (event) is included in an electronic

program guide.

Nijima teaches information (event) is included in an electronic program guide (figure 20). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Jain to use the teaching as taught by Nijima in order to allow user to quickly locate a desired program.

Regarding claim 5, Jain teaches a method as discussed in the rejection of claim 1. However, Jain does not clearly disclose the domain is identified from an electronic program guide.

Nijima disclose a program guide that allow user to identify particular domain (figure 20). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Jain to use the teaching as taught by Nijima in order to easily locate a desired domain.

Regarding claim 9, Jain teaches a method as discussed in the rejection of claim 7. However, Jain does not clearly disclose information the index is included in an electronic program guide.

Nijima teaches index is included in an electronic program guide (figure 20). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Jain to use the teaching as taught by Nijima in order

to allow user to quickly locate a desired program.

Regarding claim 12, Jain teaches a method of abstracting video comprising the steps of:

locating an index of the video in at least one of a worldwide web site (e.g., locating important event/query information, real URL information, etc. of the football game from web server 352 external to the video, which stored in video source 350-figures 6-B+, col. 21, line 5+);

identification of a domain of the video for creating a video abstraction by a user (e.g., identifying football game for creating events by a user – col. 19, line 25+);

using the domain (e.g., football game) together with the index (e.g., important events such as touchdowns) to identify portions of the video for inclusion in the video abstraction (identify portions of the video associated with the events – figure 7, col. 25, line 45+);

extracting the identified portions of the video from the video to form the video abstraction (extracting identified portion of the football game from the football game to form the video abstraction- e.g., bookmark bin 412, timeline 422, etc. figure 7 and col. 25, line 20+). However, Jain does not specifically disclose locate an index of the video in a program guide.

Nijima teaches locate index of video in a program guide (figure 20). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Jain to use the teaching as taught by Nijima in order to allow user to quickly

locate a desired program.

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Yeo et al. (US 6,219,837) teaches summary frames in video.

Jain et al. (US 6,567,980) teaches video cataloger system with hyperlinked output.

Steele (US 5,884,056) teaches method and system for video browsing on the world wide web.

Feinleib (US 6,637,032) teaches system and method for synchronizing enhancing content with a video program using closed captioning.

Gagnon et al. (US 6,522,342) teaches graphical tuning bar for a multi program data stream.

Covington et al. (US 5,524,193) teaches interactive multimedia annotation method a apparatus.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Son P Huynh whose telephone number is 703-305-1889. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Faile can be reached on 703-305-4380. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Son P. Huynh
May 18, 2004



HAI TRAN
PATENT EXAMINER